sible to get them served through the shanbhog or patel. When they are few, this is done, as far as possible.

SUBJECT No. 69.

Abolition of the Special Notice Register Fee.

Messrs. G.Tirunarna Iengar, Venkatarmaiya and Padmarajaiya, Channarayapatna Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—According to present rules persons having interest in any khate have to get their names entered in the Special Notice Register paying fees therefor. As this is a hardship to poor raiyats, the fees may be abolished. This fee is in some places required to be paid every year and in others once in five years. This is unjust.

Reply of Government.—The fee is not high; and when the Revenue Rules were amended, this privilege was considered a very valuable one and as giving a very important security. The rules do not require that the fee should be paid every year or once in five years. If in any district such a practice exists, it is wrong and may be brought to the notice of the Revenue Commissioner, who will issue the necessary orders on the subject.

SUBJECT No. 70.

Remission of irrigation cess.

Messrs. Nadig Guru Rao and Halasiddappa, Kumsi Sub-Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—It is requested that the irrigation cess now levied on lands in which wet crops are grown without the assistance of Government water but which depend only on rain water or upon wells sunk at the cost of private individuals, may be remitted.

Reply of Government.—No cess is levied on lands under private irrigation wells. In the case of wet lands it is difficult to decide which of them are directly and which are indirectly benefited by works of irrigation, and which are absolutely independent of them. So it is not possible to exempt lands said to have been cultivated by the aid purely of rainfall. Any inequality will be removed as much as possible by the gradual construction and improvement of works of irrigation.

SUBJECT No. 71.

Abolition of the Hulbanni tax.

Messrs. (1) Maganahalli Sangappa, Davangere, Inamdar Madappa, Mysore Taluk, Chendrasekharaiya and Gundappa, Nagamangala Taluk; (1 & 2) K. Shamiengar, Channagiri Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—(1) The livelihood of raiyats and the revenue of Government depend upon the well-being of the cattle. The remission of the *Hulbanni* tax is quite desirable. The loss accruing thereby will be trifling and will be more than compensated by the benefits derived by the raiyats.

(2) Formerly a fixed amount of *Hulbanni* used to be debited to the name of the patel, who in his turn would distribute the amount among the raiyats of the village. The best portion of the pasture land used to be allotted for the grazing of plough cattle, the second sort of pasture land for cows, etc., and the land on which inferior kinds of grass grow, for the use of sheep and goats. Now the amount of *Hulbanni* is fixed with regard to the circumstances of each village and is distributed among the villagers proportion-

ately to the number of cattle each of them owns. Equal rights are conferred upon each raiyat to graze any of his cattle in any pasture land. Thus sheep and goats are allowed to graze in the best sort of pasture land to the prejudice of the plough cattle, and it is a well known fact that wherever the former graze there remain no traces of grass. It is therefore requested that orders may kindly be passed restoring the old practice.

Mr. Madappa also added that raiyats whose cattle graze in assessed unoccupied land are also made to repair the *bandhs* in addition to the payment of *Hulbanni*.

Reply of Government.—The present system of apportioning the *Hulbanni* among the villagers according to the number of cattle each owns has resulted in a considerable diminution of the *Hulbanni* amount, the realizations having fallen from Rs. 1,41,058 before the introduction of the scheme to Rs. 97,528 in 1903-04. The repair of *bandhs* in assessed unoccupied lands is effected at Government cost. If in any place the raiyats are made to do it, the matter may be represented to the Revenue Commissioner.

SUBJECT No. 72.

Remission of Hulbanni tax for 1905-06 and permission for grazing cattle in State Forests for 1906-07.

Messrs. Lakshminaranappa, Heggaddevankote Taluk, and Guru Rao, Pleader, Nanjangud Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—On account of the failure of mungar rains this year cattle suffer for want of fodder. It is therefore solicited that the *Hulbanni* tax may be remitted this year and permission for this year and for the next year may be granted for the free grazing of cattle in State Forests.

Reply of Government.—The seasonal conditions have materially changed and the concessions asked for are unnecessary.

SUBJECT No. 73.

Abolition of Mohatarfa tax on itinerant traders.

Messrs. Venkatakrishnappa, Palahalli, and K. Krishnachar, Seringapatam.

Summary of discussion.—The rules directing the levy of Mohatarfa tax on itinerant traders cause hardship to the public. As this tax is levied in every village, the traders do not bring articles to these places and the villagers will have to go a long distance to purchase things required for domestic use. It is therefore prayed that these rules may be repealed.

Messrs. Hassan Ali Beg and Anniah Pandit.

(2) The rules operate with great hardship in the case of those who carry the produce of their own lands for sale and purchase articles required by them, and also those who take small head-loads of vegetables and similar articles. There is no lower rate than Rs. 2, and in the case of the latter class specially, the present tax is high.

Mr. Agarada Rama Reddi, Bangalore Taluk.

(3) Poor females who have no male protectors earn a miserable living by purchasing betel, nuts and such other petty things for small sums of half a rupee or a rupee, and frequent three or four villages to sell them. For such